Corinne City Corporation Corinne, Utah

Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

Ulrich & Associates, PC Certified Public Accountants Ogden, Utah

Table of Contents

June 30, 2005

Independent Auditors' Report	2
Management's Discussion and Analysis	4
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Assets	11
Statement of Activities	12
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	13
Balance Sheet Reconciliation to Statement of	
Net Assets	14
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes	
in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	15
Statement of Changes Reconciliation to Statement	
of Activities	16
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes	
in Fund Balances - Budget to Actual - General Fund	17
Statement of Net Assets - Proprietary Funds	18
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes	
in Fund Net Assets - Proprietary Funds	19
Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Funds	20
Notes to Financial Statements	23
Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in	
Fund Balances - Budget to Actual - Capital Project Fund	35
Other Reports:	
Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and	
On Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit	
Of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with	
Government Auditing Standards	37
State Legal Compliance Report	39
State Legal Compliance Schedule of Findings	41

Ulrich & Associates, PC

Certified Public Accountants NDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
Corinne City Corporation
Corinne, Utah

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of Corinne City Corporation, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2005, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of Corinne City Corporation's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of Corinne City Corporation as of June 30, 2005, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated September 13, 2005 on our consideration of Corinne City Corporation's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be considered in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

The management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information, as listed in the table of contents, are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

September 13, 2005

Members of Utah Association of CPA's | American Institute of CPA's

Minh & assente P.C.

As management of the Corinne City, we offer readers of the Corinne City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Corinne City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005.

Financial highlights

The total net assets of \$1,430,713 is made up of \$1,156,932 in capital assets less related debt of \$119,395, and other net assets of \$393,175.

In the Enterprise Fund, operating expenditures exceeded operating revenue by \$939. This includes a non-cash charge for depreciation of \$33,598.

Total long-term liabilities of the City were reduced by \$9,729.

Reporting the City as a whole

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Corinne City's basic financial statements. The Corinne City's basic financial statements comprise three components 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also include other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of Corinne City's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statements of net assets presents information on all of Corinne City's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of Corinne City is improving or deteriorating. However, you will also need to consider other nonfinancial factors.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the City's net assets changed during the fiscal year reported. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus all of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Corinne City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities).

The government-wide financial statements can be found on the pages directly following this report.

Reporting the City's most significant funds

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. Corinne City also uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All the City funds can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and proprietary funds.

Governmental funds - These funds are used to account for the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. These fund statements focus on how money flows into and out of these funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the City's general governmental operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps users determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the City's programs. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds in a reconciliation included with the fund financial statements.

The major governmental funds (as determined by generally accepted accounting principles) are the general fund and the capital projects fund.

Proprietary funds - Corinne City maintains four types of proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The Corinne City uses enterprise funds to account for its Water Fund, Sewer Fund, Garbage Fund and Irrigation Fund.

As determined by generally accepted accounting principles, all enterprise funds meet the criteria of major fund classification.

Government-wide financial analysis

The City's financial position continues to be strong. However, infrastructure concerns need to be funded and addressed. The City raised the basic water fee to help address these concerns. Noted concerns include: replacement of main sewer lift station, repair of water storage facility, securing the water facilities, providing for a remote notification system of problems in the sewer and water systems, and meeting the needs of future growth. The City is taking reasonable measures to assure that needed funding is in place to take care of these issues. Much of the growth can be funded using impact fees which must be used on the related system. Grants have been provided from other sources to assist the City in this effort. A recent FEMA grant provides the opportunity for the City to purchase a new fire truck by paying only 10 percent of the total price. Any new projects or changes to planned projects will be noted in the budget available at the City office.

Statement of net assets

	Governmental Activities		Business-Typ	e Activities	
		2005	2004	2005	2004
Current and other assets	\$	281,632	226,935	136,647	285,262
Capital assets		91,314	77,502	1,065,619	1,026,454
Total assets		372,946	304,437	1,202,266	1,311,716
Long-term debt outstanding		-	-	119,395	129,124
Other liabilities		12,657	58,110	12,447	20,221
Total liabilities		12,657	58,110	131,842	149,345
Net assets:					
Invested in capital assets, net of debt		91,314	77,502	946,224	886,619
Restricted		68,761	53,192	38,577	34,577
Unrestricted		200,214	99,975	85,623	241,175
Total net assets	\$	360,289	230,669	1,070,424	1,162,371

Changes in net assets		
	Governmental Activities 2005	Business- Type Activities 2005
Revenues:	-	
Program revenues:		
Charges for services	\$ 29,062	127,099
Operating grants & contributions	38,304	-
General revenues:		
Property taxes	39,372	-
Other taxes	120,606	-
Interest income	1,689	283
Total revenues	229,033	127,382
Expenses:		
General government	160,595	_
Public safety	3,364	-
Highways/public improvements	13,247	-
Parks & recreation	12,207	-
Water & waste collection	<u> </u>	128,038
Total expenses	189,413	128,038
Transfer in (out)	90,000	(90,000)
Impact fees	•	3,200
Interest expense	<u> </u>	(4,491)
Increase (decrease) in net assets	129,620	(91,947)
Net assets, beginning of year,		
as adjusted	230,669	1,162,371
Net assets, end of year	\$ 360,289	1,070,424

Financial analysis of government's funds

Recent government regulations have significantly increased the City's operating costs for funds. To date no adjustment for the increase to the sewer has been made, pending resolution of the cost to build a new lift station to meet the City's growing needs and to bring practices into compliance with government regulations. The City is in process of replacing the main sewer lift station, a project with an anticipated completion in the spring of 2006. Funding for a water system upgrade to older system lines is also being pursued by the City to upgrade the cemetery loop and 4400 lines to 8" and add necessary hydrant protection. No impact on the City water fund is anticipated due to a recent increase in the base rate. The sewer project and need to cover operating expense will require immediate action by the City.

General fund budgetary highlights

During the fiscal year the General Fund's original budget was amended from an original budget expenditure total of \$328,737 to a final budget of \$326,892 (.5%). These decreases were made in anticipation of lower revenue received for property taxes. The County reduced the business tax levy midway through the year.

Capital asset and debt administration

Capital assets - The Corinne City's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2005, amounts to \$17,740 of machinery and equipment and \$82,826 in general government improvements. The total increase in the City's investment in fixed assets for the current year was 4.84% (due to a combination of purchases and depreciation). Prior to July 1, 2003, governmental funds' infrastructure assets were not capitalized.

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included the following:

\$15,472 for fire truck improvements in the general fund

\$2,268 for public safety equipment

\$10,062 for fire station improvements

\$67,646 for meter reading equipment in the water fund

\$5,118 for irrigation improvements

	Corinne City's Capital Assets				
		vernmental ctivities 2005	Business- Type Activities 2005		
Land	\$	18,965	10,711		
Water Stock and Rights		-	-		
Buildings		88,334	-		
Improvements		40,566	26,537		
Utility improvements		-	1,572,662		
Machinery and equipment		80,475	24,722		
Less: Accumulated depreciation		(137,026)	(569,013)		
Total	\$	91,314	1,065,619		

Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in the footnotes of this report.

Long-term debt

At June 30, 2005, the City had total bonded debt outstanding of \$119,395. This debt is secured solely by specific revenue sources (i.e., revenue bonds).

Corinne City's Long-Term Debt

	Business- Type Activities 2005
Water revenue bonds	\$ 95,465
Sewer revenue bonds	23,930
	\$ 119,395

The City's total debt decreased by \$9,729 during the fiscal year.

Additional information on the outstanding debt obligations of the City can be found in the footnotes to this report.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Net Assets
June 30, 2005

		Primary G			
	Governmental		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	Activities		Activities	Total	
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	211,309	118,987	330,296	
Accounts receivable - net		70,323	7,660	77,983	
Due from other funds		-	4,000	4,000	
Other current assets		-	-	-	
Investment in water stock		-	6,000	6,000	
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):					
Land		1 8,9 65	10,711	29,676	
Buildings		14,723	-	14,723	
Improvements		3 5,2 35	1,052,952	1,088,187	
Machinery and equipment		22,391	1,956	24,347	
Total assets		3 72,9 46	1,202,266	1,575,212	
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		12,657	8,447	21,104	
Due to other funds		-	4,000	4,000	
Loan payable revenue bonds - current		- '	10,154	10,154	
Loan payable revenue bonds - noncurrent		-	109,241	109,241	
Total liabilities		12,657	131,842	144,499	
Net Assets					
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		91,314	946,224	1,037,538	
Restricted for debt		-	38,577	38,577	
Restricted for class C road		68,7 61	-	68,761	
Unrestricted		200,214	85,623	285,837	
Total net assets	\$	360,289	1,070,424	1,430,713	

Corinne City Corporation Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

		Program	Program Revenues	Net (Expense) Ro	Net (Expense) Revenues & Changes in Net Assets	in Net Assets
		-	Operating	Pr	Primary Government	
		Charges for	Grants and	Governmental	Business-type	
Function/Programs	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Activities	Activities	Total
Primary government:						
Governmental activities:						
General government	\$ 160,595	29,062	•	(131,533)	1	(131,533)
Public safety	3,364	ı	954	(2,410)	•	(2,410)
Highways and public improvements	13,247	•	37,350	24,103	•	24,103
Parks and recreation	12,207	1	•	(12,207)	•	(12,207)
Total governmental activities	189,413	29,062	38,304	(122,047)		(122,047)
Business-type activities:						
Water fund	51,039	63,469	•		12,430	12.430
Sewer fund	40,817	28,630		•	(12,187)	(12,187)
Garbage fund	26,661	25,840	•	•	(821)	(821)
Irrigation fund	9,521	9,160	•	•	(361)	(361)
Total business-type activities	128,038	127,099	•		(639)	(939)
Total primary government	317,451	156,161	38,304	(122,047)	(686)	(122,986)
	General revenues:	ies:				
	Property taxes	So		39,372	•	39,372
	General sales and use tax	s and use tax		74,057	•	74,057
	Energy tax			46,549	•	46,549
	Impact fees				3,200	3,200
	Transfers			000'06	(000'06)	•
	Net interest earnings (expense)	rnings (expens	(e	1,689	(4,208)	(2,519)
	Total gener	Total general revenues		251,667	(800,16)	160,659
	Change in	Change in net assets		129,620	(91,947)	37,673
	Net assets - beginning, as adjusted	ginning, as adjı	nsted	230,669	1,162,371	1,393,040
	Net assets - ending	ding		\$ 360,289	1,070,424	1,430,713

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

	General Fund		Capital Projects	Total Governmental Funds	
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	7,491	135,057	142,548	
Receivables (net):					
Taxes		70,323	-	70,323	
Restricted assets - cash		68,761	-	68,761	
Other assets		-	-	-	
Due from other funds		<u> </u>		-	
Total assets		146,575	135,057	281,632	
Liabilities and Fund Balances					
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable		12,657	-	12,657	
Due to other funds		-	-	-	
Deferred revenue		43,026		43,026	
Total liabilities		55,683		55,683	
Fund balances:					
Reserved for:					
Roads		68,761	-	68,761	
Unreserved, reported in:					
General fund		22,131	-	22,131	
Capital projects funds		-	135,057	135,057	
Total fund balances		90,892	135,057	225,949	
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	146,575	135,057	281,632	

Corinne City Corporation Balance Sheet Reconciliation to Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2005

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:	
Total fund balances - governmental fund types:	\$ 225,949
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	91,314
Long-term assets not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds	43,026
Net assets of government activities	\$ 360,289

Corinne City Corporation Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

Revenues	General Fund	Capital Projects	Total Governmental Funds
Taxes	\$ 160,073		160.072
Licenses and permits	10,732	-	160,0 7 3 10,732
Intergovernmental	38,304	-	38,304
Charges for services	16,695	-	16,695
Interest	1,689	-	1,689
Miscellaneous revenue	1,635	- -	1,635
Total revenues	229,128	<u> </u>	229,128
Expenditures		-	
Current:			
General government	128,719	22,607	151,326
Public safety	31,166	-	31,166
Highways and public works	13,247	-	13,247
Parks and recreation	7,486	-	7,486
Total expenditures	180,618	22,607	203,225
Excess revenues over (under)			
expenditures	48,510	(22,607)	25,903
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Transfers in (out)	(30,000)	120,000	90,000
Total other financing source (uses)	(30,000)	120,000	90,000
Excess of revenues and other sources			
over (under) expenditures and other uses	18,510	9 7,3 93	115,903
Fund balances - beginning of year, as adjusted	72,382	37,664	110,046
Fund balances - end of year	\$ 90,892	135,057	225,949

Statement of Changes Reconciliation to Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds

\$ 115,903

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.

13,812

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.

(95)

Change in net assets of governmental activities

\$ 129,620

Corinne City Corporation Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Budget and Actual - General Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

	Budgeted Original	d Amounts Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 160,000	160,600	160,073	(527)
Licenses and permits	10,250	10,540	10,732	192
Intergovernmental	46,000	40,700	38,304	(2,396)
Charges for services	18,250	28,410	16,695	(11,715)
Interest	600	1,200	1,689	489
Miscellaneous revenue	2,900	2,400	1,635	(765)
Total revenues	238,000	243,850	229,128	(14,722)
Expenditures				
Current:				
General government	119,642	135,79 7	128,719	7,078
Public safety	54,410	45,410	31,166	14,244
Highways and public works	101,412	96,412	13,247	83,165
Parks and recreation	9,175	8,525	7,486	1,039
Total expenditures	284,639	286,144	180,618	105,526
Excess revenues over (under)				
expenditures	(46,639)	(42,294)	48,510	90,804
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers (out)	(30,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)	-
Total other financing sources and uses	(30,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)	
Excess of revenues and other sources				
over (under) expenditures and other uses	(76,639)	(72,294)	18,510	90,804
Fund balances - beginning of year, as adjusted	72,382	72,382	72,382	
Fund balances - end of year	\$ (4,257)	88	90,892	90,804

Corinne City Corporation Statement of Net Assets

Proprietary Funds June 30, 2005

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise					
	Water	Sewer	Garbage	Irrigation		
	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Total	
Assets						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 15,746	62,343	483	1,838	80,410	
Accounts receivable - net	3,008	1,937	2,623	92	7,660	
Other current assets			-	-	-	
Total current assets	18,754	64,280	3,106	1,930	88,070	
Noncurrent assets:					_	
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	26,928	11,649	_	_	38,577	
Due from other funds	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	
Investment in water stock	-	-	_	6,000	6,000	
Land, equipment, buildings and improv.	967,653	639,590	-	27,388	1,634,631	
Less: accumulated depreciation	(345,263)	(218,305)	-	(5,444)	(569,012)	
Total noncurrent assets	653,318	432,934		27,944	1,114,196	
Total assets	672,072	497,214	3,106	29,874	1,202,266	
<u>Liabilities and Net Assets</u> Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	3,065	1,219	3,244	919	8,447	
Due to other funds	-	-	_	4,000	4,000	
Current portion revenue bonds	6,154	4,000	_	-	10,154	
Total current liabilities	9,219	5,219	3,244	4,919	22,601	
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Revenue bonds (net of current portion)	89,311	19,930	-	-	109,241	
Total noncurrent liabilities	89,311	19,930	-	-	109,241	
Total liabilities	98,530	25,149	3,244	4,919	131,842	
Net assets:						
Invested in capital assets, net						
of related debt	526,925	397,355	_	21,944	946,224	
Restricted for debt reserve	26,928	11,649	-	-	38,577	
Unrestricted	19,689	63,061	(138)	3,011	85,623	
Total net assets	573,542	472,065	(138)	24,955	1,070,424	
Total liabilities and net assets	\$ 672,072	497,214	3,106	29,874	1,202,266	

Corinne City Corporation Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds					
		Pub	lic Utility F	unds		
	Water	Sewer	Garbage	Irrigation		
	Fund	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fund</u>	Fund	Total	
Operating Revenues						
Charges for services	\$ 63,469	28,630	25,840	9,160	127,099	
Miscellaneous	-			-	_	
Total operating revenues	63,469	28,630	25,840	9,160	127,099	
Operating Expenses						
Salaries and wages	22,710	7,570	_	1,514	31,794	
Maintenance and supplies	12,839	16,065	26,661	7,081	62,646	
Depreciation and amortization	15,490	17,182	· •	926	33,598	
Total operating expenses	51,039	40,817	26,661	9,521	128,038	
Operating income	12,430	(12,187)	(821)	(361)	(939)	
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)						
Interest revenue	134	149	-	-	283	
Interest expense and fiscal charges	(3,194)	(1,297)	-	_	(4,491)	
Impact fees	1,000	2,200	-	-	3,200	
Total nonoperating revenues				······································		
(expenses)	(2,060)	1,052	-	-	(1,008)	
Transfers in (out)	(30,000)	(38,000)	(22,000)		(90,000)	
Change in net assets	(19,630)	(49,135)	(22,821)	(361)	(91,947)	
Total net assets - beginning	593,172	521,200	22,683	25,316	1,162,371	
Total net assets - ending	\$573,542	472,065	(138)	24,955	1,070,424	

Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

			Business-Ty	ype Activities -	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds	
	Wat	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Garbage Fund	Irrigation Fund	Total
Cash flows from operating activities						
Receipts from customers	⇔	67,916	29,680	25,971	9,124	132,691
Payments to suppliers		(493)	(8,158)	(25,714)	(654)	(35,019)
Payments to employees		(22,710)	(7,570)	•	(1,514)	(31,794)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities		44,713	13,952	257	6,956	65,878
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities						
Purchases of capital assets	•	(67,645)	1	•	(5,118)	(72,763)
Proceeds from impact fees		1,000	2,200	•	•	3,200
Principal paid on capital debt		(5,729)	(4,000)	•	•	(9,729)
Transfers to other funds	_	(30,000)	(38,000)	(22,000)	ı	(90,000)
Interest paid on capital debt		(3,194)	(1,297)	t	•	(4,491)
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing				;		ſ
activities		105,568)	(41,097)	(22,000)	(5,118)	(173,783)
Cash flows from investing activities						
Interest and dividends received		134	149	•	•	283
Net cash provided (used) by						
investing activities		134	149	•		283
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	_	(60,721)	(26,996)	(21,743)	1,838	(107,622)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning		103,395	100,988	22,226	1	226,609
Cash and cash equivalents (deficit) - end	S	42,674	73,992	483	1,838	118,987

Corinne City Corporation Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

		Business-T	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds	nterprise Funds	
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Garbage Fund	Irrigation Fund	Total
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided			•	TIP I IIII	ıolal
(used) by operating activites:					
Operating income	\$ 12.430	(12 187)	(821)	(1)(1)	
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash		(12,10)	(071)	(301)	(939)
provided (used) by operating activities:					
Depreciation expense	15 400	17 100		1	
	12,470	7,187	•	926	33.598
(increase)/decrease in accounts receivable	4,447	1.050	131	(36)	0000
(Increase)/decrease in due from other funds	33 / 100	12.054	101	(oc)	7,600
(Increased)/domestic at the state of the sta	00+,00	10,034	•	3,023	52,557
(modes)/uccrease in other current assets	1,775	1,775	•	593	1 1 1 1 2
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	1.057	(138)	677	200	C+1.+
Increase (decrease) in due to other funds	(23,066)	(522)		000	7,751
Total colimates and	(42,700)	(7, /84)		1,926	(31.824)
i otai adjustments	32,283	26,139	1,078	7.317	66.817
Max 2.1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					10,00
inet cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$ 44,713	13,952	257	6,956	65.878

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Corinne City Corporation Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

The City is a municipal corporation governed by an elected mayor and multi member council. As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, these financial statements present the City and its component units, entities for which the City is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the City's operations and so data from these units are combined with data of the primary government. However, there are no component units required to be included in the City's financial statements.

Government-wide and fund financial statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of changes in net assets) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

The general fund is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The *capital projects* fund is used to account for financial resources used in the acquisition and construction of major capital improvements.

The City reports the following major proprietary funds:

The water fund accounts for the operations of the City's water system.

The sewer fund accounts for the operations of the City's sewer system.

The garbage fund accounts for the operations of the City's garbage system.

The irrigation fund accounts for the operations of the City's irrigation system.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The City has elected to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

As a general rule the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, service, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the public utility enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales and services. The fund also recognizes as operating revenue the portion of water connection fees intended to recover the cost of connecting new customers to the system. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenue and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the government's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Assets, liabilities, and net assets or equity

1. Deposits and investments

The City's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

2. Receivables and payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds".

All trade, property, sales, and franchise tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles.

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

Property taxes are collected by the County Treasurer and remitted to the City shortly after collection. Property taxes are levied based on property values as of January 1 of each year, with liens posted as of the same date. Taxes are due and payable on November 1 and delinquent after 12 o'clock noon on November 30 of each year.

Sales taxes are collected by the State Tax Commission and remitted to the City monthly.

3. Restricted cash and cash equivalents

Certain resources of the City's water and sewer enterprise funds are set aside for the repayment of revenue bonds, and for repairs of the system as required by applicable bond covenants. Additionally, the City restricts resources for B & C roads not previously expended.

4. Capital assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, and equipment, are reported in the applicable government or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$1,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. Prior to July 1, 2003, governmental funds' infrastructure assets were not capitalized.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government, as well as the component units, is depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings	30
Building improvements	15
Infrastructure	15-30
System infrastructure	30
Vehicles	5
Equipment	7

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

6. Long-term obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net assets.

7. Fund equity/Net assets

Reserves represent those portions of fund equity not appropriable for expenditure or legally separated for a specific future use. Designated fund balances represent tentative plans for future use of financial resources.

Note 2 - Reconciliation of government-wide and fund financial statements

A. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net assets.

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between total governmental fund balances and net assets of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net assets. This difference primarily results from the long-term economic focus of the statement of net assets versus the current financial resources focus of the governmental fund balance sheets.

Capital related items:

When capital assets (property, plant, and equipment) that are to be used in governmental activities are purchased or constructed, the cost of those assets are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, the statement of net assets includes those capital assets among the assets of the City as a whole.

Cost of capital assets	\$ 228,340
Accumulated depreciation	(137,026)
Total difference	\$ 91,314

Deferred revenue:

Long-term assets applicable to the City's governmental activities are not available to pay for current expenditures and thus are deferred in government funds. The statement of net assets includes these as revenue:

Deferred revenue - property taxes \$ 43,026

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

Note 2 - Reconciliation of government-wide and fund financial statements - Continued

B. Explanation of differences between governmental fund operating statements and the statement of activities.

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds and changes in net assets of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. The first element of this reconciliation states that capital outlays are reported in the governmental funds as expenditures while the government-wide statement of activities allocates these costs over the useful lives of the assets as depreciation. While shown in the reconciliation as the net difference, the elements of this difference are as follows:

Capital outlay	\$ 27,802
Depreciation expense	(13,990)
Net difference as reported	\$ 13,812

Note 3 - Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

Budgetary information

Budgets are prepared and adopted in accordance with State law, by the Corinne City Council on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for the general, and capital projects funds. Tentative budgets must be adopted on or before June 22nd for the following fiscal year, beginning July 1. Final adoption of the budget must be no later than August 17th. Budgets may be increased by resolution of the City Council at any time during the year. A public hearing must be held regarding any proposed increase in a fund's appropriations. The budget is adopted by fund, function and department. The government's department heads may make transfers of appropriations within a department. Transfers of appropriations between departments require the approval of the City Council. The legal level of budgetary control is the function level. Appropriations lapse at June 30. During the year, there were no appropriation made.

Utah State law states that expenditures being made in excess of those budgeted, is an illegally created debt in violation of the Utah Constitution. As such the total illegally created deficit should be budgeted to be made up in the following fiscal year. Deficits arising from emergencies are not illegal and may be retired over 5 years. The law also allows for the accumulation of a fund balance in the general fund in an amount equal to 75% of the total estimated revenue of the General Fund. In the event that the fund balance, at the end of the fiscal year, is in excess of that allowed, the City has one year, to determine an appropriate use and then the excess must be included as an available resource in the General Fund budget.

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

Note 4 - Detailed Notes on all Funds

Deposits and investments

The City maintains one cash account which is available for use by all funds. Additionally, the City utilizes certificates of deposits. The City has no investments at this time.

The City's deposit and investment policy is to follow the Utah Money Management Act.

Utah State law requires that City funds be deposited with a "qualified depository" as defined by the Utah Money Management Act. "Qualified depository" includes any depository institution which has been certified by the Utah State Commissioner of Financial Institutions as having met the requirements as defined in Rule 11 of the Utah Money Management Act. Rule 11 establishes the formula for determining the amount of public funds which a qualified depository may hold in order to minimize risk of loss and defines capital requirement which an institution must maintain to be eligible to accept public funds.

The Utah Money Management Act also governs the scope of securities allowed as appropriate temporary investments for the City and conditions for making investment transactions. Investment transactions are to be conducted through qualified depositories or primary reporting dealers.

As of June 30, 2005, the City had the following deposits and investments:

Cash on deposit Fair value \$332,979

Interest rate risk The City manages its exposure to declines in fair value by only investing in certificates of deposit.

Custodial credit risk This is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. As of June 30, 2005, \$232,979 of the \$332,979 balance of deposits was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized.

Captions on the statement of net assets related to cash and investments are as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 222,958
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	107,338
Total cash and investments	\$330,296

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

Note 4 - Detailed Notes on all Funds - Continued

Receivables

Receivables as of year end for the government's general and enterprise funds are as follows:

	General	Enterprise	Total
Accounts	\$ -	7,660	7,660
Property tax	3,517	-	3,517
Sales tax	13,305	-	13,305
B & C road revenue	7,719	-	7,719
Deferred Property tax revenue	42,026	-	42,026
Municipal tax	3,756		3,756
	\$ 70,323	7,660	77,983

Governmental funds report deferred revenue in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period.

Capital assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2005 was as follows:

	Beginning				Ending
Governmental activities:	Bal	ance	Increases	Decreases	Balance
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land	\$	18,965	-	_	18,965
Total capital assets not being depreciated	_	18,965	_	-	18,965
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Buildings		88,334	-	-	88,334
Improvements		30,504	10,062	-	40,566
Machinery and equipment		62,735	17,740	-	80,475
Total capital assets being depreciated		181,573	27,802	-	209,375
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings		70,667	2,944	_	73,611
Improvements		2,627	2,704	_	5,331
Machinery and equipment		49,742	8,342	_	58,084
Total accumulated depreciation		123,036	13,990	-	137,026
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		58,537	13,812	-	72,349
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$	77,502	13,812	-	91,314

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

Note 4 - D	etailed N	otes on	all Funds	 Continued
Note 4 - D	Ctulica 11	0000	W-11	

- Detailed Notes on an Punds				
Capital assets - continued	Danimaina			Ending
	Beginning	Inorogeas	Decreases	Balance
Business-type activities:	Balance	Increases	Decreases	Dulanee
Capital assets not being depreciated:	0 10711		_	10,711
Land	\$ 10,711			
Total capital assets not being depreciated	10,711	-		10,711
Capital assets being depreciated:				_
Buildings	-	- - 110	-	26,537
Improvements	21,419	5,118	-	1,572,662
Utility improvements	1,505,016	67,646	-	24,722
Machinery and equipment	24,722		<u> </u>	1,623,921
Total capital assets being depreciated	1,551,157	72,764		1,023,921
Less accumulated depreciation for:				4 502
Improvements	3,752			4,593
Utility improvements	510,659			541,654
Machinery and equipment	21,003			22,766
Total accumulated depreciation	535,414	33,599	· -	569,013
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	1,015,743	39,165	<u> </u>	1,054,908
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 1,026,454	39,165	<u>-</u>	1,065,619
Depreciation expense was charged to fur	nctions/progra	ams of the	primary g	government as
follows:				
Governmental activities:		* 0.000		
General government		\$ 9,269		
Public safety		-		
Highways and public improvements		-	•	
Parks and recreation		4,721	<u>. </u>	
Total depreciation expense -government	ntal activities	13,990	<u>) </u>	
Business-type activities:				
Public utilities		33,59	8	
Total depreciation expense - business-	type activates	33,598	8	
Total depreciation expense		\$ 47,58	8_	
Total depreciation expense				

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

Note 4 - Detailed Notes on all Funds - Continued

Interfund receivables, payables, and transfers

Individual interfund receivable and payable balances at June 30, 2005 are as follows:

Fund	Due from Other Funds	Due to Other Funds
Water Fund Irrigation Fund	\$ 4,000 - \$ 4,000	4,000
Transfer out: General Fund Water Fund Sewer Fund Garbage Fund	Transfer In Capital Projects \$ 30,000 30,000 38,000 22,000	Total Transfers Out 30,000 30,000 38,000 22,000
Total Transfers in	\$ 120,000	120,000

Revenue bonds

The City issues bonds when the government pledges income derived from the acquired or constructed assets to pay debt service. The original debt of the Sewer Revenue Bond 1970 was \$91,200 with annual installments of \$3,000 to \$6,000 due in 2011. The original debt of the Water Revenue Bond 1977 was \$100,000 with monthly installments of \$483, due in 2017. The original debt of the Water Revenue Bond 1999 was \$57,000 with annual installments of \$3,639, due in 2021. Revenue bonds outstanding at year end are as follows:

Purpose	Interest Rates	<u>Amount</u>	
Sewer Revenue Bond 1970	5.00%	\$	23,930
Water Revenue Bond 1977	5.00%		47 ,77 2
Water Revenue Bond 1999	2.45%		47,693
		\$	119,395

Notes to Financial Statements - Continued For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

Note 4 - Detailed Notes on all Funds - Continued

Revenue bond debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

For the year ending June 30	Principal	Interest
2006	10,154	4,863
2007	10,102	14,532
2008	10,347	3,984
2009	11,603	3,528
2010	11,870	3,012
2011-2015	40,720	8,583
2016-2020	21,052	1,870
2020-2024	3,547	88_
Total	\$ 119,395	40,460
lotal	4 117,575	

Note 4 - Detailed Notes on all Funds - Continued

Changes in long-term liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2005 was as follows:

Long-tolli habitey abuvi	•	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Business-type activities: Bonds payable:						
Sewer Revenue bonds	\$	2 7,9 30	-	(4,000)	23,930	4,000
Water Revenue bonds		101,194	-	(5,729)	95,465	6,154
Total bonds payable	\$	129,124	-	(9,729)	119,395	10,154

Note 5 - Other information

Risk management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the government carries commercial insurance.

Prior period adjustment

A prior period adjustment was made in the General Fund to reflect additional expenditures in both Class C roads and Fire totaling \$15,658. The adjustment was necessary due to expenditures identified as belonging in a previous period.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Corinne City Corporation Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Budget and Actual - Capital Projects For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

•	Budgeted Original	Amounts Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
Revenues		·		
Interest	\$ -	-	-	-
Miscellaneous revenue	-	178,000	-	(178,000)
Total revenues		178,000	-	(178,000)
Expenditures Current:				
General government	155,300	335,300	22,607	312,693
Parks and recreation	155,500	333,300	-	312,033
Miscellaneous	_	_	_	-
Total expenditures	155,300	335,300	22,607	312,693
Total experiences	155,500			
Excess revenues over (under)				
expenditures	(155,300)	(157,300)	(22,607)	134,693
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers in	120,000	120,000	120,000	<u>-</u>
Transfers (out)	-	-	•	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	120,000	120,000	120,000	
Excess of revenues and other sources				
over (under) expenditures and other uses	(35,300)	(37,300)	97,393	134,693
Fund balances - beginning of year	37,664	37,664	37 ,66 4	-
Fund balances - end of year	\$ 2,364	364	135,057	134,693
runu varances - enu or year	Ψ 2,304		155,057	

OTHER REPORTS

Ulrich & Associates, PC

Certified Public Accountants

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PREFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

The Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
Corinne City Corporation
Corinne, Utah

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Corinne City Corporation as of and for the year ended June 30, 2005, which collectively comprise the Corinne City Corporation's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated September 13, 2005. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered Corinne City Corporation's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a reportable condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses.

Because of the size and corresponding availability of resources of Corinne City Corporation, there are not sufficient personnel to accomplish the segregation of duties required to achieve appropriate internal control. Management is attempting to mitigate this condition by implementing certain review and approval procedures. Routine performance of these procedures is needed for internal control objectives to be achieved.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Corinne City Corporation's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

This report is intended for the information of the City Council, management and federal and state awarding agencies. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

September 13, 2005

Much : assente, R.C.

Ulrich & Associates, PC

Certified Public Accountants

STATE LEGAL COMPLIANCE REPORT

The Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
Corinne City Corporation
Corinne, Utah

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remain fund infomration of Corinne City Corporation for the year ended June 30, 2005 and have issued our report thereon dated September 13, 2005. As part of our audit, we have audited Corinne City Corporation's compliance with the requirements governing types of services allowed or unallowed, eligibility, matching, level of effort or earmarking, special tests and provisions applicable to each of its major State assistance programs as required by the State of Utah Legal Compliance Audit Guide for the year ended June 30, 2005. The City received the following major State assistance programs from the State of Utah:

B & C Road Funds (Department of Transportation) Liquor Law Enforcement (State Tax Commission)

Our audit also included testwork on the City's compliance with those general compliance requirements identified in the State of Utah Legal Compliance Audit Guide, including:

Public Debt
Cash Management
Purchasing Requirements
Budgetary Compliance
Truth in Taxation & Property

Liquor Law Enforcement

B & C Road Funds

Other General Compliance Issues

Uniform Building Code Standards

Impace Fees

The management of the Corinne City Corporation, is responsible for the City's compliance with all compliance requirements identified above. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance with those requirements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the requirements referred to above occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the City's compliance with those requirements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

The results of our audit procedures disclosed immaterial instances of noncompliance with the requirements referred to above, which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and qusetioned costs. We considered these instances of noncompliance in forming our opinion on compliance, which is expressed in the following paragraph.

In our opinion, the Corinne City Corporation, complied, in all material respects, with the general compliance requirements identified above and the requirements governing types of services allowed or unallowed, eligibility, matching, level of effort or earmarking, reporting, and special tests and provisions that are applicable to each of its major State assistance programs for the year ended June 30, 2005.

September 13, 2005

Unih & associates, P.C.

Corinne City Corporation Schedule of Findings State Legal Compliance For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

1. Truth in Taxation

Budgeted revenue for property taxes on form TC -693 does not equal the adopted budget for the City. The City's budget for property taxes is \$50,000 and the TC-693 is \$39,216.

Management Response

The City will follow the applicable form in the future.

2. Cash Management

The manner in which receipts records are kept does not allow for a test of compliance with funds being deposited within 3 days.

Management Response

The City will establish policies and procedures to track daily receipts.

3. General Compliance Issues

The City has no record retention policy.

Management Response

The City will properly train employees and adopt a formal policy for records retention.

4. Impact Fees

The City has no formal record of the amount of impact fees collected to date, nor how those fees have been spent.

Management Response

The City will establish policies and procedures to track past and future impact fees.